

Daily British Colonist.

NINETEENTH
YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1877.

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Daily British Colonist.

Published every day, except Monday.
DAVID W. HIGGINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

COLONIST BUILDING—Government Street, 1st Door
North of the New Post Office Building.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST—Per Year, (subject to postage) \$10.
Parts of a Year at the same rate.
Per Week (if delivered) 25 Cents.
THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST—(Postage free to any part of the Dominion) if paid in advance By Year, \$4.
By 6 months, \$2.
By 3 months, \$1.
If not paid in advance at the rate of \$5 per annum.
Issued every Tuesday morning in time for the Mails.
Notices of Entertainments to which a fee for admission is charged, must be paid for as advertisements from and after this date.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.

[Correspondence Toronto Globe.]

The city of St. John is so situated that by far the greater part of it is distinctly visible from the Bay of Fundy and the harbour. In point of fact it rises from the water's edge like a series of terraces for a considerable distance inland, and as the buildings were erected close to each other, nearly all the available space being occupied, there is comparatively little of the city that is not commanded by the eye upon the deck of an approaching or receding vessel. The number of vessels coming in on Thursday was extremely small, but on Wednesday, the day of the fire, the number was very considerable. Those who were fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to be on board witnessed a sight which for terrific grandeur it would be extremely difficult to match, and compared with which any possible view of either the Boston or the Chicago fire must have been comparatively insignificant. To see nearly if not quite four hundred acres of a densely populated and closely built city all on fire at one time, and so situated that the eye can readily take in almost every separate point of flame at a single glance, is to witness a spectacle unique in the history of conflagrations. A favourite route—it might almost be said the favourite one—between St. John and Halifax is to cross the Bay of Fundy in a steamer connecting with the Halifax, Windsor, and Annapolis Railway. By this route a number of persons were returning to their homes in St. John on Wednesday, their first intimation of the existence of the fire being the sight of the conflagration itself as they neared the land. It was utterly impossible on account of the smoke to discern the limits of the burning district, and it was equally impossible to effect a landing at any of the burning docks, which were crowded with refugees, who were apparently about to be compelled to choose between a fiery and a watery grave. Ultimately, and none too soon, they were all taken off in vessels or rafts of some kind, and either found their way across to the Carleton side of the river or were kept on board the steamboats till morning at a distance from the devouring element, but doomed to pass the long and terrible night in contemplating the ruins of their homes, and in distressing surmises respecting the fate of friends or children separated from them under circumstances which rendered it impossible to divine their fate. Early on Thursday morning the docks became approachable and the streets passable, and the agony of suspense came to an end, only to be replaced by the scarcely more endurable agony of blank despair as the sufferers began to realize what it meant to lose everything except the clothes they wore.

HOW THE FIRE HAPPENED.

At first sight, and from a distance, it seems almost incredible, and quite incomprehensible, that a fire starting in a city like St. John in broad daylight should, in the course of five or six hours sweep over a space so extensive, for long before midnight the conflagration had reached its utmost limits; but to one acquainted with the topography of the city, the character of its buildings, and the favorable conjunction of circumstances under which the fire started, there is no mystery at all. The city is built on a tongue of land bounded on the east by Courtenay Bay, on the south by the harbor, and on the west by the River St. John. The peninsula is somewhat irregular in outline, but is, as a whole, in shape almost a triangle, the apex of which projects southward into the bay. The northern boundary of the city is a line across the comparatively narrow space which separates the head of Courtenay Bay from the river, and as it is impossible for St. John ever to acquire any more territory without absorbing the town of Portland, lying along its northern side, the mass of the population has long been crowding annually more and more down towards the narrow end of the wedge-shaped site. The river is the real harbor for purposes of traffic, and its bank is lined with docks and ship-yards for a mile or two up from the mouth, while the adjacent streets have for many a year been built up with immense blocks of warehouses, wholesale stores, and manufactories.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

About half a mile above the mouth of the river, and quite close to the place where the northern boundary of the city—the City Road reaches its bank, the fire started on Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock. It would be impossible to conceive of a mass of heavy buildings being more closely huddled together than those which were erected for some distance round the spot on every side, and as a matter of course, when the fire was once fairly started it was practically impossible to do anything towards extinguishing it until it had burned itself out in this locality. This would have taken place without involving a general disaster but for two causes—the prevailing high wind and the inadequate supply of water. The offer of an additional fire engine from Portland had to be declined, because there was no water to supply it, and at various times during the afternoon, and at various spots in the city, important public buildings might have been saved had there been more engines and plenty of water to supply them. For a considerable time—nearly half of all the time taken up by the spread of the fire over the burnt district—the locality under the fire was comparatively small, though the buildings and their contents were amongst the most valuable in the city. At this time thousands of citizens were gathered on the brow of the hill on King-street which overlooks the starting point of the fire. Even then, coming so recently after another great fire on the principal business street, it was remarked by hundreds that never had such a misfortune befallen St. John. No thought had as yet entered into anyone's mind that the whole city was in danger. The fire was not spreading rapidly, and though the wind had risen to a gale there was no reason to suppose that the flames would extend across Market Square into the city proper. The wind was blowing from the northwest, and had the conflagration been designed a more favourable wind and a better starting point could not possibly have been selected. Quite suddenly, about four in the afternoon, St. Andrews Church, an old edifice close to the Victoria Hotel in the middle of the city was seen to be on fire. The flames were extinguished, but the flakes of burning wood carried over the most combustible part of the city by the force of wind started independent fires in half a dozen places along the line of the gale. Amongst the first buildings to kindle were the old barracks on the military grounds in the extreme south-east, and other buildings at a point diagonally opposite to the spot where the fire originated. From this time it became evident that the whole southern portion of the city was doomed. Gradually in some places, with extreme rapidity in others, the conflagration spread from ever-increasing number of centres. Resistance was futile, and exertion, except at a few points, was paralysed. The fire ran along Prince William-street, the chief business street of the city, taking whole rows of magnificent retail stores, the "Freeman," "Daily Telegraph," "Globe," and "Watchman" printing offices, the Bank of New Brunswick, the new Post-office, the Custom House, several large hotels, and a whole series of warehouses and docks. At Reed's point, the southern extremity of Prince William street, at the mouth of the river, stands the warehouse of the Anchor Line steamers. Hundreds of persons whose retreat landward had been cut off by the line of fire drawn across the isthmus in their rear had taken shelter here, and would inevitably have perished but for the almost superhuman exertions made to stop the progress of the flames. The low wooden building stands alone as a monument of heroic effort and almost miraculous escape, with nothing but a forest of chimneys and huge piles of blackened brick and stone for from half a mile to three quarters in every direction, except towards the river and the sea. The ballast wharf, a little to the east of Reed's Point, and forming with it the southern extremity of the peninsula already described, was also a last resort for hundreds of refugees whose retreat had been cut off. Here there was nothing to shelter them from the blinding smoke and the intense heat, while on the other hand, there was no less material in the shape of buildings to feed the flames. The unequal contest was brought to a close without loss of life by means of tugs and other vessels, which provided for the beleaguered crowd a means of escape from a position of extreme danger and almost undouable torture.

THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

The corporation of the city of St. John includes the village of Carleton on the western side of the river, but not the town of Portland to the north. Leaving out both places which for the present purpose are not affected by this description, that part of the city of St. John lying between the river and Courtenay Bay contains 810 acres. A glance at any tolerably accurate plan of the city will show that King-street divides this block of land into nearly equal parts, and as the whole district

between King-street and the Ballast Wharf, with a few trifling exceptions, is completely denuded of buildings, it follows that the burnt district contains fully 400 acres. Some idea of its extent may be obtained when it is stated that the celebrated Boston fire in 1872 did not cover anything like this extent of ground, and that the still more famous one in Chicago in 1871 was very little more extensive. In neither of these cases did the amount of ground covered by dwellings destroyed form anything like as large a proportion of the whole as in the case of St. John. Those who are acquainted with Toronto and not with St. John may obtain an approximate idea of the awful disaster by imagining a fire to start in the former city near the foot of John-street, or Brock-street, and spread northward and eastward to Carleton-street and the Don under the influence of a furious gale from the south-west. Imagine a line extending diagonally across Toronto from the Northern elevator to the Queen's Park and thence to the General Hospital near the Don; imagine further the large space between this line on the one hand and the Don and Bay on the other completely swept so that not a building of any kind remains except the Bank of British North America, the Court House, Milloy's wharf, and, say, the Agricultural Building on the corner of Queen and Yonge-street, and you can form some idea of the extent of the fire relative to the size and importance of the city. Imagine also a line or rather general lines of flame extending almost uninterruptedly across this vast area in such a way as to crowd hundreds of refugees on to the wharves for protection, and some idea may be obtained of the fearfulness of the scene which occurred here last Wednesday afternoon. To make the comparison fair, it would be necessary to suppose that Shaftesbury Hall and the Mechanics' Institute should be outside of the burnt district or escape unharmed within it, as they are left outside of it here. In order that there may be no doubt as to the accuracy of this representation it is only necessary to point to the fact that all the banks in St. John were burned except one, the Bank of British America; all the wholesale and most of the retail stores of any account; all the insurance offices; all the city buildings except one or two of the fire halls and one market; all the buildings belonging to the Dominion Government, including the beautiful Post-office, quite recently opened, and the Custom House, once the property of this Province thirteen out of about twenty churches; the majority of the respectable hotels, including the three first-class ones; several school-houses, including the Victoria, beyond all question the noblest Public School edifice in the Dominion; all the newspaper offices, and all the job printing offices but two; a very limited capacity; all the wharves and docks lining the river and harbour with a few insignificant exceptions; all the warehouses of any account, and their name was legion; a great number of beautiful private residences lining King's Square and Queen's Square, or scattered along the principal streets, and a still greater number of houses inhabited by the middle classes and of the tenements of the poor. All are gone; indeed not like the baseless fabric of a vision, for they have left many a wreck behind.

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

The appearance of the burnt district is depressing in the extreme. The streets have all been burnt over, sidewalks consumed, and telegraph poles burned down. In hundreds of places the progress of the pedestrian is impeded by heaps of bricks which a few days ago formed the fronts of handsome buildings, while the whole region traversed by the flames is one almost unbroken forest of chimneys, conspicuous amongst which towers the colossal flue of the gas works. These were consumed early in the day, a fearful explosion having been prevented by the forethought of the workmen, who made provision for the escape of the gas before the fire reached it. The great public squares, King's and Queen's, were the resort of all who could not flee to a greater distance; and on the morning after the fire they were covered with families and their furniture. Before Thursday night they had all been cleared away, but the burnt patches here and there show the fate which befell many a cherished piece of furniture which had been rescued from the general conflagration only to suffer from the subsequent shower of cinders. During Thursday night rain fell heavily, and there has been more of it to day, but the smoke is still dense, and it will be days yet before the fire is completely extinguished. Many of the walls, or rather parts of walls, left standing were extremely dangerous to passers-by, and corps of engineers have been engaged yesterday and to-day in blasting the foundations so as to level them to the ground. Unfortunately in blowing up the front of the new post office one of the engineers was badly wounded last night by the premature explosion of a heavy blast. Should matters progress favourably the work of demolition will soon be completed, and then the work of reconstruction will commence. Already there are numerous symptoms of activity among private parties. Safes and vaults are being opened and their contents inspected, the latter in most cases turning out fortunately in good condition. The vault of the Bank

of New Brunswick was literally packed with specie, jewelry, and valuable securities, and nothing was injured to the slightest extent. It is generally believed that the amount belonging to the bank itself, along with the amounts deposited by neighbouring merchants, insurance agents and others, amounted to not less than \$20,000,000. Many of the merchants, agents, bankers, and other business men have already found new quarters, and those who are not so much crippled in resources as to be unable to rebuild will soon get to work to provide better abodes for themselves than even their old ones. The Western Union Telegraph Agency has taken up its quarters inside of the Intercolonial Railway office, and as many of the connections have been broken it is very difficult for the operators to get through with the work accumulating upon them and attend to the railway at the same time. What is now a scene of desolation will soon be one of active industry. But what of the thousands turned out to wander homeless over the ruined city and appeal to the charity of a world ordinarily described as heartless?

The American People.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

"It's Only a Cough"

has brought many to untimely graves. What is a Cough? The lungs or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm bell, telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "TRY WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY." It has cured, during the last half of a century, thousands upon thousands of persons. As long as you cough, there is danger, for the cough is a Safety Valve. Use "WISTAR" and be cured. Sold by all druggists.

From a Physician.

HYDE PARK, Vt. Feb. 8, 1876.
MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston.
Gents—You may perhaps remember that I wrote you several weeks ago in regard to the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP for my wife, who was suffering from a general debility, the sequence of Typhoid Dysentery. I had tried the most noted physicians in this state, and also in Canada, without relief. At your recommendation she commenced the use of the Syrup; the first four bottles made but little impression, but while taking the fifth she began to improve rapidly, and now, after using six of the dollar bottles, she has regained her strength, and is able to do most of the work about the house; and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in praise of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I have prescribed it to several of my patients, and have procured the sale of several dozen of it here. You can make any use of this letter you see fit. Yours very truly, H. D. BELDEN, M.D.

DR. JAMES

Has removed to Broughton street opposite the City Chambers. Philip James, M.D., Extracts Polypus and Cancer without the use of the knife. Rheumatism cured in one hour without pain.

MRS. JAMES, Midwife of long experience and successful practice in this city, is open to engagement with ladies to attend them at their home, or they can be accommodated at her residence.

N.B.—Special attention given to all diseases of women and children.

BLANKBOOK MANUFACTORY AND BOOKBINDERY.

Paper ruled to any pattern. Tickets, receipts, etc., numbered and perforated. Charts and maps mounted. The best classes of modern machinery employed. R. T. WILLIAMS, Government street, entrance through Messrs. Hibben & Co's store.

Miscellaneous.

CARRIAGE
—AND—
WAGON FACTORY,
JOHNSON STREET,
Between Government and Broad Sts.

WILLIAM GRIMM,
(Successor to Simon Duck)
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK, Tools and goodwill of the above well-known firm, I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Victoria and the public generally that the business will be continued in all its various branches. By using the latest and

Most Approved Machinery,
And having other facilities unequalled on the Pacific Slope, I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of CARRIAGES, CARTS, WAGONS, And other vehicles of superior quality and at MODERATE RATES.
Bore-shoeing, Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.
A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
WILLIAM GRIMM.
Victoria, July 2, 1877.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION to the above advertisement, and solicit for my successor a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me during the past eighteen years. Mr. Grimm is a practical workman, and from his past experience in the business here he will be acquainted with the requirements of the trade, and therefore fully competent to execute all kinds of work in a satisfactory manner. I confidently recommend him to the public, feeling certain that his efforts to please will not fail.
SIMON DUCK.
Victoria, July 2, 1877.

Tenders.

New Westminster District

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Repairs Long Bridge, Hastings Road," will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on Monday, July 23rd next, for the construction of a Bridge and Approaches near the Long Bridge on the New Westminster and Hastings Road.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender and agreement to execute Bond can be obtained at the office of the Government Agent, New Westminster, and at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an agreement to execute a Bond, duly signed by the Contractor himself, and two other responsible residents of the Province, in a penal sum amounting to \$500 for the faithful completion of the work.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signature and place of residence of each member of the same.

No Tender will be accepted, unless accompanied with an agreement to execute a Bond as above.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted
F. GEO. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, 12th July, 1877.

Victoria District.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Mt. Newton Cross Road," will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on Monday, July 23rd, next, for the construction of certain repairs to the Road, from the Prairie Tavern to Henderson's on the West Saanich Road.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender and agreement to execute Bond can be obtained at the Prairie Tavern, South Saanich, and at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an agreement to execute a Bond, duly signed by the Contractor himself, and two other responsible residents of the Province, in a penal sum amounting to \$250, for the faithful completion of the work.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signature and place of residence of each member of the same.

No Tender will be accepted, unless accompanied with an agreement to execute a Bond as above.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted
F. GEO. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Dept.,
Victoria, July 12th, 1877.

Victoria District.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Repairs Burnside Road," will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 23rd July next, for the construction of certain repairs to the Burnside Road, from Munger's, near the Stanich Road, to Rowland's.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender and agreement to execute Bond can be obtained at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an agreement to execute a Bond, duly signed by the Contractor himself, and two other responsible residents of the Province, in a penal sum amounting to \$400 for the faithful completion of the work.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signature and place of residence of each member of the same.

No Tender will be accepted unless accompanied with an agreement to execute a Bond as above.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted
F. GEO. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Dept.,
Victoria, July 13, 1877.

Cowichan District.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Road from Harrisville to Snyward's Mill," will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 23rd July next, for the construction of certain repairs to the said Road.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender and agreement to execute Bond can be obtained, at the Postoffice, Harrisville, and at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, Victoria.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an agreement to execute a bond, duly signed by the Contractor himself, and two other responsible residents of the Province, in a penal sum amounting to \$100 for the faithful completion of the work.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signature and place of residence of each member of the same.

No Tender will be accepted unless accompanied with an agreement to execute a Bond as above.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted
F. GEO. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works
Lands and Works Dept.,
Victoria, July 10th, 1877.

Bourbon Whiskeys.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF informing the trade that we have been appointed agents for Honr. H. Shufeldt & Co., Proprietors of the

Imperial Distillery, Chicago
In offering the Liquors of this celebrated Distillery to the trade they will have the advantage of buying at Agents' rates, independently of examining the goods prior to purchasing.
These Liquors will be sold only in Original Packages and fully guaranteed as represented.
J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

Irving W. Stroutt

IS PREPARED TO FORWARD

20,000 POUNDS OF FREIGHT

Each Trip, from

YALE TO SODA CREEK

OR CARIBOO,

The Coming Season.

He will not hold himself responsible for damage to Oils and Liquids shipped in tin or glass; or for unsatisfactory detention caused by breakage of bridges, or sea sickness, or loss or damage to goods through any other contingency beyond his control, unless by special contract made in writing in respect of such goods at the time of shipment.

Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with Section 7 of the "Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, 1876," I shall hold a Court of Revision at the Court House, Cowichan, on Monday the 6th day of August next ensuing, to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any name or names on the Register of Voters.

Such Court to be open at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day.
JOHN MOBLEY, Collector.
Maple Bay, 25th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

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Such Court will be open at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day.
JOHN MOBLEY, Collector.
Maple Bay, 25th May, 1877.

Public School Teachers' Examination.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Teachers' Examination will be held in Victoria, commencing on Monday, 2nd July next, at 9 o'clock a.m.
All 3rd class and temporary certificated teachers, together with those holding 2nd class certificates awarded in July, 1874, and others wishing to qualify as teachers, are required to attend.
Candidates must notify the Superintendent of Education, at least a week previous, of his or her intention to undergo the examination, and accompany such notification with "satisfactory proof of good moral character."

By Order of the Board,
JOHN JESSOP,
Superintendent of Education.

MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES desiring to be admitted as cadets to the Military College will be held at the Headquarters of Military Districts in which such candidates reside, on the 3rd July and 18th December next, (1877.)

All necessary information may be obtained upon application to the Adjutant General at Ottawa, or to the Deputy Adjutants General of Military Districts. Applications for admission must be sent to the Adjutant General not less than one month before date of examination.

By Order,
W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.
HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 11th April, 1877.

Department of Marine & Fisheries.

Notice to Mariners.

SPAR BUOYS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN position at the Eastern and Western Entrances of "Baynes Sound."
Vessels entering the Sound must leave Black Buoys on Starboard hand and Red Buoys on Port hand, with a berth of half a cable.
On White Beach, leading marks for crossing the Bar have been constructed, forming, when in centre of channel and in line, an upper and lower St. Andrew's Cross, visible for 8 miles.
Depth on the Bar at low water, ordinary springs, 12 feet.
JAMES COOPER, Agent.
Victoria, B.C., June 11th, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Municipality of North Cowichan.

ALL OWNERS OF UNOCCUPIED OR UN-improved Lands within the Municipality of North Cowichan are hereby notified: That on the 1st day of October, 1876, a "Wild Land Tax By-law" passed the Municipal Council by which a Municipal Tax was imposed of five (5) cents per acre upon all such land within the Municipality, and that such tax became due on the 1st January, 1877. Copies of the Assessment Roll are posted at the Council Chambers and at the public wharf at Maple Bay; and all appeals must be made to the Warden and Council before 1st Sept. next.

By Order,
Clerk to the Municipal Council.
Dated at Maple Bay this 3rd day of July, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I intend to apply on the 23rd July next to the Bench of Licensing Magistrates for a Retail Liquor License for premises situate at the corner of Store and Discovery streets, and named the "Cariboo House."

P. MANETTA,
Victoria, July 6th, 1877.

Notice.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I shall at the next sitting of the Court apply for a transfer of my License to sell Wine and Liquors by retail, at the Caledonia Saloon, Victoria, to C. Collins.

Dated at Victoria, this third day of July, A.D. 1877.
RICHARD MCCUBB.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

TURNER, BEETON & TUNSTALL, Plaintiffs,
CHARLES H. TREMART, Defendant.
A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT HAS ISSUED in this cause.

C. T. DUPOST,
Official Assignee.
Victoria, June 29th, 1877.

CASSIAR EXPRESS

WILL LEAVE FOR THE VARIOUS Creeks in Cassiar by every steamer for Port Wrangle. Packages and Letters left with Wells, Fargo & Co. will be forwarded. Treasure shipped to Victoria and San Francisco.
J. JOHNSTON,
Agent for the British Colonist.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
25th June, 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM HOWDSON, Esq., to be Superintendent of Police for the Province of British Columbia.

NOTICE

In the Goods of William Patrick Farron, Deceased.
ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED to, or have claims against the Estate of the late William Patrick Farron, deceased, are notified to settle or send in their accounts to the undersigned on or before the First day of August next.

Dated 1st July, 1877.
A. ROCKE ROBERTSON,
Jyl Langley st., Victoria, Esq., Solicitor for the Estate.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of Robert Williams, late of the Hudson's Bay Company, are requested to send them to the undersigned.

DRAKE & JACKSON,
Solicitors for Executors.

BILL POSTING.

MR. WELTON, JANITOR OF THEATRE Royal, will attend to posting and distributing bills of every description in Victoria and vicinity. Orders may be left at THE COLONIST Office.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL only accept Cash for Rent, as well as for other Payments to be made to me.

NOTICE.

FOR AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL only accept Cash for Rent, as well as for other Payments to be made to me.

THE CONTORTIONIST.

Our contemporary of the Westminster Herald is a word-contortionist of the most supple description. He can tie himself in a double bowknot, crawl into a salmon can after it has been soldered down, and wriggle out of a hole so small that an Elk Lake polywog would bark his shins against its sides in attempting to get through. In its effort to fasten a charge upon us of having threatened the people of Cariboo with the "direst vengeance of the Government," etc., it distorts the meaning of paragraphs clipped from this journal in the most reckless manner. We again say we are not responsible for the construction our contemporary may seek to place on our language by isolating sentences and parts of sentences from long articles. It has been remarked that the devil can quote Scripture to suit his unholy purposes; and the Herald has shown that it can misquote THE COLONIST to make out a black case against the Government. If it "pleases she" we are sure it don't hurt us. There is a limit, however, to all things, and we do hope that the Herald will take care to measure its fibs by the amount of grilling it thinks it can endure hereafter.

THE WAR.

The current of events at the East is rapidly carrying Great Britain into the thickest of the fight. There is no possible solution of the problem save through war. Russia has gone too far to recede and the Russian people would rebel should their armies stop short of Constantinople, if only the Turks interposed between them and the Mecca of their aspirations. Great Britain cannot remain an idle spectator of events that imperil her commercial supremacy by placing in the hands of a traditional enemy her communications with India. The declaration of war may be made at any moment; and Austria, whose national existence is threatened should the Danube remain permanently in the hands of Russia, must ally herself with England to prevent it. It is thought by some that Germany will ally herself with Russia against Great Britain and Austria; but Germany is surely not interested in stimulating the growth of a traditionally aggressive power that may some day attain proportions that will overshadow even the Germany of the present day. Besides, Germany must reckon with France before she can move in either direction. Should she side with Russia, France will cast her sword into the balance with England and Austria. Should she take sides with England and Austria, France might be found on the side of Russia. Germany will, therefore, remain neutral to watch France. France will remain neutral to watch Germany; and both will feed, clothe and arm the belligerents and make all the money they can out of them.

ONLY.

- Only a baby, Kissed and caressed, Gently held to mother's breast.
- Only a child, Toddling alone, Brightening now its happy home.
- Only a boy, Trudging to school, Governed now by sterner rule.
- Only a youth, Living in dreams, Full of promise life now seems.
- Only a man, Battling with life, Shared in now by loving wife.
- Only a father, Burdened with care, Silver threads in dark-brown hair.
- Only a graybeard, Toddling again, Growing old and full of pain.
- Only a mound, O'ergrown with grass, Dreams unrealized—rest at last.

—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE BLUE DANUBE.—The Danube is by far the largest river in Europe. Its main stem rises in the Black Forest within thirty miles of the Rhine and flows centrally through Europe—Bavaria, Austria proper, Hungary, between Wallachia and Servia, and between Roumania and Turkey proper—to the sea, having a total length of the main river of 1,700 miles. It has many large tributaries—the Inn and Isar, in Bavaria; the Drave and Save in Styria and Croatia; the Theiss in Hungary; the Aluta Sereth and Pruth in Roumania. All of which, except the first two named tributaries, are navigable some of them for more than a hundred miles. The Danube itself is navigable for 1,545 miles, and with its tributaries for 2,000 miles. This magnificent river so closely resembles the Mississippi in some particulars and differs from it so widely in others as to make a comparison between them interesting to American readers. The Danube drains one-fourth as much as the Mississippi, including all its tributaries, half as much as the Missouri, and as much as the Ohio and Upper Mississippi together. It runs nearly eastward, has its sources and those of its large tributaries in the Tyrolian and Semmering Alps and again along the Turkish frontier is similar to the great American river with wide alluvial bottoms overflowed sometimes in great freshets. Its delta and its mouth are exactly similar to those of the Mississippi and have been blocked up by sand bars, now happily removed by the genius of Sir Charles Hartley. When the Danube breaks through the Carpathian Mountains it presents features closely resembling the highlands of the Hudson river, through the mountain tides are much higher and more precipitous.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Cool, Dentist, has removed his office to Fort street, opposite the Mechanics Literary Institute Building.

New Advertisements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PIONEER SOC'Y.

SPECIAL MEETING.

MEMBERS are requested to attend a Special Meeting to be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. CHAS. KENT, Sec'y.

Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, July 11th, 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to place JOHN CHURCH, of Esquimalt, Esquire, as Trustee of the Esquimalt Public Cemetery, under and to carry out the provisions of the "Cemetery Ordinance, 1876."

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, July 12th, 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Mayor and Councilors of "The Corporation of the City of Nanaimo," and their successors, to be Trustees of the Esquimalt Public Cemetery, under and to carry out the provisions of the "Cemetery Ordinance, 1876."

NOTICE.

A COURT OF GENERAL ASSIZE AND Oyer and Terminer will be held at Laketon, Cassiar, on or about Friday the 17th day, August, 1877, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated 11th day of July, 1877. By Command, T. ELWYN, Acting Deputy Provincial Secretary.

JUNGERMANN & RUDOLPH,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

THE UNDERSIGNED IN RETURNING thanks to the public of British Columbia for past favors, continued through a long series of years, would respectfully notify that they have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

Jungermann & Rudolph,

For the purpose of continuing and extending their business as

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS

—AND—

Importers of Watches,

And all other articles connected with the trade.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of the business, we respectfully solicit orders from all parts of the country, guaranteeing promptitude and satisfaction.

J. L. JUNGERMANN, H. RUDOLPH.

Victoria, B.C., July 14, 1877.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

The undersigned has been instructed by

Joseph Bencowitz, Esq.,

To sell by Public Auction, at an early date, on the premises, Pandora St., his

Desirable Residence,

With the land it stands upon and two full lots adjoining, with a frontage on Pandora and Johnson streets.

ALSO—The whole of his

Handsome and Well-kept Furniture, Valuable Pictures, &c.

Due notice of sale will be given.

W. R. CLARKE & CO., Auctioneers.

July 15

SECOND YEAR.

JUST ISSUED,

RAND'S

NEW

YORK

CITY

BUSINESS

DIRECTORY

FOR

1877,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

This is, without exception, the most Complete, Reliable, Cheapest, Neatest Printed, Handsomest Bound, and most popular Business Directory of New York City ever published. It contains a full and complete Classified List of all the Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturers, also Manufacturers' Agents and Specialty Houses doing business in New York City, with their Street and Number address.

TO RETAILERS.

Every Retailer, even the smallest, has an opportunity now to have a complete and reliable Business Directory of the City of New York, at a price which they can readily afford. Its convenience and utility must be apparent to them. This work tells who Imports, Wholesales or Manufactures any article from a Needle to a Steam Engine, and will save them in a year twenty times its cost.

This Directory will be sent to any address by mail, postage prepaid, upon receipt of one dollar. Address

WALTER HEUGH & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

No. 3 Park Place, New York

July 16

Works.

Notice to Contractors.

THE TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS for the Contract and repairs to Main Dam at Beaver Lake, Victoria Water Works, will be extended to Wednesday, July 18th, 1877.

W. GREEN, Water Commissioner and Engineer.

Notice to Builders.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned and at the Hotel of Mr. J. A. McDonald, Nanaimo, up to Tuesday the 17th inst., for the construction of a Frame Church to be built at Nanaimo. Builders are requested to estimate so as the tenders will read, "For the construction of the Church and the Spire, and also for the Church without the Spire." Plans and Specifications may be seen at my office, and duplicates will be on view at Mr. J. A. McDonald's Nanaimo. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES SYME, Architect, Masonic Building, Government St., Victoria, July 2nd, 1877.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WHOLE OR SEPARATE TENDERS for the Contract and repairs to Main Dam at Beaver Lake, Victoria Water Works, will be received at my office, where plans and specifications may be seen from Monday the 9th until the 21st inst., for the erection of an eight-roomed Frame Dwellinghouse on south side James Bay. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. THOS. TROUNCE, Architect, Kane street, July 6th, 1877.

To Contractors and Builders.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE City Council Chambers, Broughton Street, up to 4 p.m., July 16th, 1877, for the construction of a Frame Cofferdam and also for certain Mason's Work at Beaver Lake for the Victoria Water Works. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Water Commissioner's office, from 10 to 4 o'clock p.m. on each day. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. FRED. WALTER GREEN, Water Commissioner and Engineer.

Wanted.

Wanted

BY AN ENGLISHMAN WITH 16 YEARS experience in the Hardware and General Merchandise Business, a situation as salesman and to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Address "T." at THE COLONIST Office.

Wanted.

A MARRIED COUPLE TO LOOK AFTER a farm in the neighborhood of Victoria. The man must be able to manage and superintend and his wife must be a good housekeeper. Apply to "E.S." at THE COLONIST Office.

G. T. SEYMOUR,

BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

Bedding of Every Description.

MIRRORS and CHAIRS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Gift and Walnut Mouldings (assorted sizes) Pictures framed to order, Percussors, Patent Window Blinds (something new).

Also, manufactures Furniture & Bedding to order. jyl2p BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Post Office SALOON

Government Street,

OPPOSITE UNION HOOK AND LADDER HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED

the above premises is prepared to supply the best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

CLARKE & SAMSON, Proprietors.

July 13

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO take notice that the interest for the six months ended 30th June, 1877, will be payable at the office of the Society, Station street, on Monday, 16th July and on succeeding Mondays from 10 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Directors, C. W. R. THOMSON, Secretary and Treas.

WALNUTS! WALNUTS!!

W. R. Clarke & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE WALNUTS IN SACKS

of 100 lbs. and upwards at

5 1-4 CENTS PER POUND.

Buyers can examine before purchasing. Victoria, B.C., 13th July, 1877.

DUFFERIN HOUSE,

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN OPENED as a

FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOUSE

With New Furniture and Carpets, and the entire building renovated and cleaned.

Guests may depend on Cleanliness and Comfort being the Cardinal Rules at the Dufferin House,

Which will be under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, who has had several years' experience at Seattle, W.T.

July 14 Mrs. ANNIE WALKER.

SAMPLE ROOMS,

Government Street, Victoria,

NEXT TO DAVID GREEN'S.

The Best of Wines, Liquors & Cigars Dispensed at the Bar.

DAN MORRISON - PROPRIETOR.

WHY PAY 50 CTS. FOR A MEAL

When you can procure a

First-Class Breakfast, Dinner or Supper,

Made up of all the Delicacies of the Season, at

Miss Bates' Restaurant,

Next door to St. Nicholas Hotel, Government St.,

For Twenty-five Cents?

Cup of Tea, Coffee or Chocolate, with Rolls and Butter, for One Bit.

None but the best Beef, Mutton or other Meat placed on the Table.

The public are invited to call and see for themselves.

MISS BATES, Manager.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON HAVING ANY APPARATUS belonging to the old gymnasium Club will please notify the undersigned.

L. McQUADE, Secretary Victoria Gymnasium Club.

July 14

New Advertisements.

NOTICE: REMOVAL

HENRY GRIBBLE

Has Removed his place of business from the Alhambra Building to the

Two-Story Brick Building adjoining the St. George Hotel, Government Street, between Yates and Johnson Streets.

Thanking his friends and the Public generally for the liberal support he has heretofore been favored with, would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,

Toys, Baskets, Musical Instruments, Birdcages,

ALBUMS, FEATHER DUSTERS, BREAD BASKETS, PICTURE FRAMES

Glass, China, Parian, Papier Mache, Japanese & Electro Plated Wares,

Stationery, Perfumery,

COMBS, BRUSHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY & CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All Favors Respectfully Solicited by

July 15 HENRY GRIBBLE.

General Abstract,

SHOWING the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets, within the Province of British Columbia, of the Bank of British North America, taken from the usual Weekly Statements during the Quarter ending 30th June, 1877:

Liabilities.	Assets.
Notes in circulation not bearing interest.....\$106,433 00	Legal Tender Coin in Gold and Silver.....\$ 75,502 00
Balances due to other Banks and Branches.....25,470 14	Gold Bullion.....8,641 69
Deposits on call not bearing interest.....99,591 59	Notes and Cheques of other Banks.....2,645 50
Deposits not on call bearing interest.....418,177 10	Landed and other Property.....18,900 00
Total amount of Liabilities.....\$640,511 44	Balances due from other Banks & Branches.....949,720 15
	Am't of all other Debts due to the Bank.....216,224 21
	Total amount of Assets.....\$671,302 46

Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ending 30th June, 1877.....\$5,000,000

Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders.....5 per cent per annum

Amount of the last Dividend declared for half year.....\$125,000

Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring said Dividend.....\$1,038,863

(Signed) J. GOODFELLOW, Manager.

ANDREW B. RITCHIE, Act'g Accountant.

I, JOHN GOODFELLOW, do hereby declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing Abstract is a true and faithful account of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets within this Province of the above Bank during the period specified, and that the same was made up from the Weekly Statements thereof, kept in pursuance of the provisions of the "Banking Act, 1864."

(Signed) J. GOODFELLOW, Manager.

Declared before me at Victoria, this 12th day of July, 1877.

(Signed) A. J. LANGLEY, J. F.

GOODACRE & DOOLEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS,

S. E. Cor. of Government & Johnson Streets,

PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE EARL & COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN,

AND HIS HONOR THE LIUT.-GOVERNOR.

The Largest and Choicest Assortment of

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MEAT, VEGETABLES

AND STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The same Supplied to Families, Restaurants, Ships and Steamers at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

QUEEN'S MARKET, VICTORIA, V. I.

July 12

FRESH GOODS,

NEW STYLES!

H. MANSELL

Has received LARGE ADDITIONS to his already

Well Selected Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which he offers at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Boots Made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done.

Country Orders promptly attended to.

Government Street, Victoria, opp. the Postoffice.

PHELPS, WADLEIGH & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHERS

Brick Building N. W. Corner of Yates and

Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

YOUR FAVORS SOLICITED.

Victoria, Sept. 17, 1875

SALE OF WORK.

THE BISHOP'S CLOSE LADIES' WORK- ing Party will hold a

SALE OF USEFUL CLOTHING

AND MORE

FANCY ARTICLES & PLANTS,

AT THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

On Thursday, July 19th, from 1 to 6,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Proceeds devoted to the Mission Fund and a New Church at North Saanich.

July 11

Hides and Calfskins

BOUGHT AT THE VICTORIA HIDE & Shoe Manufactory.

HIGHEST MARKET RATES GIVEN.

July 11 W. HEATHORN.

GO TO RYAN'S

PARADISE NURSERY

IF YOU WANT FINE ASTERS, STOCKS, Zinnias and Phlox Drummondii.

ALSO—Early and Late Broccoli, Purple Sprouting Broccoli, Cauliflowers, Scotch Kale, Brussels Sprouts and Cabbages of all sorts

AT REASONABLE CHARGES.

Humboldt St., near Park Road, Victoria.

July 13

BITTERS.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY the Trade with the

"Original Splendid," the

King of Tonics.

July 10 J. P. DAVIES & CO., Sole Agents.

For Sale--To Let.

TO LET.

AN EIGHT-ROOMED, HARD-FINISHED A. House on Barclay street, between Douglas and Blanchard, with a good well of water, young Orchard and a Garden in a good state of cultivation. For terms, etc., apply to J. DONNELLY, Douglas St.; or by letter to W. J. AUSTIN, North Saanich.

FOR SALE.

George Crossman's

STEAK, PINE AND CHOP HOUSE, WITH

Fixtures, etc., next door to the Brown Jug, Fort street. Satisfactory reasons given by the proprietor for parting with the house.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED

the late residence of Senator Macdonald for the purpose of opening a

First Class Hotel,

Offers FOR SALE LOW the well established

Post Office Saloon,

On Government Street opposite the Hook & Ladder House. The Saloon is doing a good business, and is offered for sale because the proprietor wishes to devote his whole time to the Hotel.

Apply to FRANK RICHARDS, On the

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

July 14—Str Cariboo-Fly, Nanaimo
Str Enterprise, New Westminster
CLEARED.

July 14—Slp Hanley, West Coast
Sch Kate, Queen Charlotte Island

MARRIED.

At Holy Trinity Church, on the 11th inst., by Ven. Archdeacon Wright, Mr. Joseph Burr, of New Westminster, to Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Johnson, lately of the Township of Maryborough, Ontario.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Friday, 13th inst., Daniel E. son of Mr. John McCreight, aged 10 years, 3 months and 13 days.
The funeral will leave the residence of the parents, on Chatham, between Quadra and Cook streets, at 3:30 THIS AFTERNOON, and St. Andrew's Cathedral at 4 o'clock. All friends are invited to attend.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

The British Colonist is the only newspaper published in British Columbia that receives Telegraphic Dispatches. Its value as a news and advertising medium is therefore apparent.

Anglican Synod.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, 14th July.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and adopted. The Bishop laid on the table the report of Bishopric estate, Yarmouth Memorial Estate, Church Fund Estate.

Mr. Dupont gave notice that he would move at the next session of the Synod that Section XVI. of the standing orders shall be amended by adding the following: "Provided always that an appeal to the Synod may be had from the ruling of the chair, and that by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present such ruling may be revised and providing, also, that such vote may not be taken by orders."

On motion of Mr. Drake the draft canon on cemeteries was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Drake asked the Synod to draw up rules for the guidance of delegates representing a parish where the clergyman has withdrawn from the Synod. He wished some rules drawn up as some of the present delegates were in rather an awkward position here as their clergyman had withdrawn from the Synod, and at the next election might throw obstacles in the way of re-election or of calling a meeting for the election. He was referring to the case of St. John's Church, which some might say is not properly represented.

Mr. McCreight explained that when a clergyman refused to call a meeting, then the Church-wardens might call the meeting; or in case of their refusal, then 5 lay members of the congregation might call a meeting for this purpose.

The Bishop said this was a serious matter. In no case can force be used to compel a clergyman to enter the Synod. He was of opinion that though Mr. Jones had not entered the Synod his church had, and in his opinion must remain in it.

Mr. Drake then moved that when a congregation has once joined the Synod it cannot withdraw though the clergyman himself may not belong to the Synod.

Rev. Mr. Mason said that it appeared quite clear that a congregation could not be allowed to withdraw. As for the two cases at present where the clergyman does not belong to the Synod, their successors will have to join, and then both the congregation and the clergyman will belong to the Synod.

Mr. Drake's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Innes moved that an election for lay delegates be held in each parish at Easter next.

Mr. McCreight moved an amendment that the election take place in Easter, 1879, as the term of the three years for which the delegate took office will not have expired till then. There was great diversity of opinion as to whether the term expires with the end of this session or with the end of next session, some being of opinion that an election should have taken place last Easter as they were elected in June 1874, though only then to form a convention, yet that the convention had formed themselves into a Synod in 1875. They had therefore been elected for 3 years and the new election should have taken place in Easter.

Mr. McCreight's amendment was put and carried with the casting vote of the Bishop.

The Synod adjourned at 1 p.m. for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod met again at 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Dupont in introducing the canon on patronage commented on the irregular proceedings yesterday, and as he would not be allowed to say anything at the first reading of the canon would now say a few words. He felt that matters of the church the only way to obtain the co-operation of the laity, was by allowing them to have some voice in the matter. In the canon he had proposed there was nothing to take away any of the power of the Bishop; but it is there will be a concession made to the congregation which would undoubtedly tend towards harmony, and the affairs of the church would be in a far better state, the offertories would be larger and complaints would not be made of the poverty of the Mission Fund. He moved therefore for leave to introduce this canon.

Mr. Innes in seconding this motion said that he believed that by passing this canon the congregation would have a voice in church matters which at present they have not, and he felt certain that if the people had a voice in the affairs of the church, that the offertories would be larger.

Rev. Mr. Mogg thought that as the canon was one of so serious a nature that time should be allowed for considering it, and that it would therefore be more advantageous were it to be brought forward at the next Synod. As for the canon producing harmony; he very much doubted it, and was afraid that it would be decreasing the independence of the clergy who are bound only to the Episcopal authority; as for the case of Mr. Blunden he noticed that as soon as the people

at Esquimalt were asked to subscribe towards sending him home that their sympathy for him ceased.

Rev. Mr. Mason hoped this matter would be thoroughly considered, for it was a most important matter. As for saying that the clergy would be less independent, because they would have to preach just as the congregation wished, or they would stop the offertory, he would not allow such an argument for one moment; it said very little indeed for their faith and less for their manliness; the clergy have not to bow down to the laity. Yet for all that he thought that the clergy should undoubtedly consider their feelings, and that the congregation should have a voice in the appointment of their clergy, he certainly hoped that some canon would be introduced, yet he thought that we should have time to consider this well.

Archdeacon Wright said that while to a certain extent agreeing with Mr. Mason, yet he for his part would rather be under the tyranny, as it is so called, or as he thought the justice of the Bishop, than under the caprice of any congregation.

Mr. Dupont rose and said that he had never mentioned the word tyranny and could not allow words to be put into his mouth.

Archdeacon Wright said that he did not mean to say that Mr. Dupont had used the word but that the public generally styled it tyranny. He would strongly support a canon for the purpose desired, but at the same time it must be one well considered in every point.

Mr. Drake said he could not vote for leave being granted for this canon as the country is not in a fit state for it at present.

Mr. McCreight spoke at some length against the principle of the canon.

Mr. Hett, with respect to the general principle of this canon was in favor of it. He certainly agreed with the congregation having a right of nomination, he believed that the Bishop here had the power of appointment and dismissal; this he thought was a most injurious thing for the church and he strongly urged upon the Synod to give leave to introduce this canon.

Rev. Mr. Good thought that they should have some information laid before them before they thought of passing this; let them ask the neighboring dioceses for information before next session.

The Bishop said he was of opinion that the canon proposed was a reasonable one, and one which had before been settled in other dioceses in various ways, but he thought that evils had been found to exist in both cases. As far as he was concerned his appointments he believed had been favorable to the congregations, the only way in which he appeared to have failed was in removing the clergy. He thought that private patronage had worked well in England yet it was a state of things which seemed unlikely to take place here. In considering this canon he said they must remember that they were a missionary diocese, and as such he certainly thought that the societies should have some voice in the matter, and that they should be consulted before anything was done. He would suggest that leave be granted to introduce this and that it be given to a committee to report upon at the next session of the Synod.

Mr. Pooley said that he thought it would be a very conducive to the good feeling between the clergy and laity. He knew that 99 out of 100 said that they did not see why they should subscribe when they had nothing to do with the appointment of their clergy. As for a statement made by Mr. Mogg, that as soon as Esquimalt were asked to subscribe towards sending Mr. Blunden away their sympathies ceased, he would say that when members of the church at Esquimalt were asked to subscribe many of them rightly refused, saying that they did not drive Mr. Blunden away; they knew no reasons for his dismissal; and knew nothing about the \$500 being voted by the Executive Committee or about the \$40 afterwards given.

Mr. W. C. Ward—Question.
Mr. Pooley—You will have an opportunity of speaking presently if you wish. He was speaking in reply to Mr. Mogg, and would not have touched on this subject had it not been for the stigma which that gentleman had cast on Esquimalt, and which he would not allow to pass unchallenged. Those who had subscribed at Esquimalt had come forward willingly and paid in their subscription.

Mr. Dupont then moved that a Committee be appointed to draft a canon on patronage by the next session of the Synod. Before this was put, however, he stated that the system proposed in the canon before them, was one which was in force throughout Canada, but though this was not to be adopted, he yet hoped that something would be done to mitigate the present evil. If the laity here were not to have a voice in the election of their clergy, why should they be called on to put their hands in their pocket and subscribe towards defraying the expenses of bringing them out here and also in sending them home?

The Bishop—They never have.
Mr. Dupont then asked why he had been made an exception of? for he had subscribed towards bringing two (whom he named) out from England, and had also subscribed towards sending another home.
Mr. Dupont's motion was then put and carried, the following being appointed as the committee: Ven. Archdeacon Wright, Rev. G. Mason, Rev. H. Mogg, W. C. Ward, Esq., J. H. Innes, Esq., C. T. Dupont, Esq., J. F. McCreight, Esq.

The Bishop then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. W. C. Ward, Manager of the Bank of British Columbia and Treasurer of the Synod, for his valuable assistance and advice in financial as well as all Church matters, which was carried.

Mr. Ward then moved a vote of thanks to Archdeacon Wright for his admirable sermon at the opening of the session of Synod. Carried.

Mr. Ward moved that as \$120 is required towards defraying the expenses of the Synod that it be collected from the churches as follows:

Christ Church	\$30.00
Nanaimo	12.50
New Westminster	12.50
Saanich and Cedar Hill	7.50
Cowichan	7.50
St. John's	20.00
Esquimalt	7.50
Metchosin	5.00
Chilliwack	5.00
Comox	5.00
Lytton and Yale	7.50

Rev. Mr. Good moved that the report on stipends be received and referred to the Executive Committee. Carried.
Mr. Ward moved a vote of thanks to the

Bishop, seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Wright. Carried.

The minutes of the meeting having been read, after a few appropriate remarks from the Bishop, the third session of the first Diocesan Synod closed with the Te Deum being said by all present.

Nanaimo.

(Free Press.)

Daudry, Wheeler and Carey, charged with robbing the house of Alexander Urquhart, Fanny Bay, were examined before Messrs. Bryden and Planta, J.P.s, on Friday. From the evidence of Mr. Urquhart it appears that the prisoners, in company with an Indian woman and a child, were encamped on the beach in front of his farm, and that during his absence the house was entered and several articles and \$10 in money stolen. The prisoners were followed by John Urquhart, brother of the last witness, who assisted in arresting them and recovered the property at a place where it was secreted. After the arrest the prisoners attempted to destroy a felt hat by tearing it up and throwing it down the water-closet. The hat was recovered and was identified as part of the property stolen from Urquhart's. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Yesterday, Mr. Alex. Hoggan, sentenced to four months' imprisonment for obstructing the Sheriff, was transferred from Victoria to Nanaimo jail, so as to allow him intercourse with his family and friends.

The ship Grace Darling sailed on the 10th inst., from San Francisco, bound for a cargo of Wellington coal.

Rev. A. E. Green will preach his farewell sermon in the Wellington Church on Sunday evening next, as he will probably leave for his new field of labor—Nass Mission—during the following week. Rev. C. L. Thompson will be stationed at Wellington for the next year.

The Superintendent of St. Paul's Sunday school has just received \$5 new books for the library from St. John's Sunday school, Victoria, having negotiated an exchange of books, which will be beneficial for the pupils of both schools. The library at Nanaimo of 200 vol. having been thoroughly read and re-read.

GUIDE TO THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—This is the title of a neatly bound 8vo. volume, containing 412 pages of condensed information. The index in itself recommends it as an interesting book for perusal, both at home and abroad. The sweeping field of its local information leaves scarcely a topic of any interest unnoticed.

Aside from the Directorates of all the different towns and districts throughout the Island and Mainland, the work comprises from the most intelligent sources all the industries, mineral wealth, and other natural resources, including the educational, political and religious status, etc., etc. This book will be invaluable to intending immigrants and everyone whose interests are identified with the Province, and will meet a want which has never before its issue been supplied.

The publishers sincerely thank those whose gentlemen who have so kindly aided them with their valuable contributions.

* Imo T. N. HIBBEN, & Co.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster about 3 p.m. yesterday with the mails, express, and the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Capt. and Mrs. Raymur, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mrs. Bushby, Mrs. and Miss Mayer, Miss Newton, Miss Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Graciani, C. S. Findlay, A. R. Robertson, J. Spellman, Mr. Goodhue, C. Schaffer, Mrs. Hodges, Miss Tilley, Miss Derdinger, Miss N. Irving, T. Briggs, T. Elmore, Mr. Mundell, Mr. Fitzgerald.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Rev. G. Mason, M.A., Rector of Nanaimo, will preach at the morning service. There will be a special service for the young at 3 p.m., when Archdeacon Wright will preach. In the evening there will be full choral service, Rev. H. Mogg intoning, the sermon to be preached by the Lord Bishop of Columbia. The collection to be in aid of the Mission and Synod Funds.

The steamer Cariboo Fly came in at 3 p.m. yesterday from Nanaimo and with passengers: Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Malpas, Miss Dun-muir, Messrs. Robson, Gregory, Jolly, C. Rhodes, P. Irving, J. Kendall, B. Jamieson, Urquhart, Malpas, two Sisters of Mercy, Supt. Bowden and three prisoners, and several others.

London House—Summer Goods Selling Below Cost.

THE NEW DE LUKE ENGINE HOUSE.—The cost of this building of which Mr. John Teague is the architect will be \$4231, the work being distributed amongst the following tradesmen: Masonry, cut stone, plastering, etc., J. Huntington; carpentering and joining, J. Bennett; plumbing, gasfitting, tinwork, etc., D. Heat; painting, glazing, etc., J. Crowther.

CRICKET.—Old Fellows Lodge No. 1 played Lodge Nos. 2 and 4 yesterday. No. 1 went in first and made 66. Nos. 2 and 4 made 55 for the first innings, and had only made 52 for the second, when stumps were drawn. The match, therefore, goes with the first innings. Partridge made 25, and Matthews 24, the highest scores of the day.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—On Monday next a meeting will be held at the Collegiate School, when the chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of Columbia at 8 p.m., and addresses will be delivered by Archdeacon Wright, Rev. Geo. Mason and others.

J.P.s.—Messrs. John Pawson of Nanaimo, John Clarke of Departure Bay, and James McEay of Gabriola Island, have been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the district of Nanaimo.

PRISONERS.—Superintendent Bowden returned from Nanaimo yesterday bringing three land pirates who operated at Comox until captured by the settlers. They are lodged in goal here to await trial at the Assizes.

A LITTLE BOY named Smith, whose father resides at Oaklands, was thrown from a horse and had an arm broken yesterday.

FISHY.—About 1000 cases of salmon came down yesterday on board the Enterprise from the canneries of Messrs. English & Co. and Findlay's on the Fraser River.

Balance of Summer Stock at London House to be cleared at once.

New Westminster District.

(Guardian.)

OUR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—At the present time we only desire to give the outlines of two cases. A few days ago a Chinaman was horribly cut about the head with ax in the hands of another celestial. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and of such a serious character were his wounds stated to be that a magistrate attended and took what appeared to be his dying deposition. The murderer by intent, as it would appear, attempted to escape, but being promptly followed by the constable, was caught after a long chase, brought back and lodged in goal; his garments being covered with blood, and other conclusive evidence showing without a doubt that he was the culprit. On Wednesday last the case was brought before the magistrates, when the prosecutor withdrew the case; the defense not saying a word, the magistrates thereupon dismissed it on payment of costs. A few days ago some men employed by some of the canneries here proceeded to fish in the South Arm on a part of a river near to a cannery, and which had been cleaned at the expense of the cannery proprietors in question for their own use. An innocent looking German and an Indian were brought before the magistrates, as our readers will observe by the report, who swore that the manager of the cannery used abusive and threatening language. The manager had 200 men employed; he was compelled to be present at the departure of the steamer on Wednesday morning which precluded his attendance at court (except at serious loss to his employers) at the time mentioned in the summons. He, however, acknowledged the potency of the law, and showed his respect for the court by sending up a gentleman expressly to attend and ask for an adjournment; but the magistrates—or one of them—would hear of no such thing. The evidence, such as it was, was accepted as unquestionable, and the manager, a man holding an important position, perfectly responsible, and during the brief season when his presence at his post was most important, was sentenced to three weeks in goal and, so far as the magistrates knew, without appeal. Mr. Deas was brought up on a warrant from the cannery at the South Arm and placed in safe custody. After a few hours he was admitted to bail, a recent law, of which the magistrates knew nothing, having been discovered which applied to the case. The liberation of Mr. Deas may have disappointed the magistrates, but it certainly greatly relieved and delighted Mr. Deas' wife and family, who were much distressed by his arrest.

One of the men employed in Mr. Dewdney's survey party, at Granville, cut himself badly with an axe. He was brought in on Thursday morning.

OUR FISHERMEN.—Everything is progressing favorably. The salmon are being secured in large numbers, and everybody and his wife are fully occupied. It would astonish those who had never been in a first-class fishery to see the rapidity with which the fish are made into an article of merchandise.

Thompson, the boatman at Burrard Inlet, has been seized with paralysis. The attack occurred on Thursday afternoon. He was brought in yesterday to the hospital.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—Dr. L. Mareuse, the eminent Surgeon Chiropodist, cures corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, and all diseases of the feet. Orders left at the St. GEORGE HOTEL will be promptly attended to. Ladies can be treated at their residences if desired.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Communication has not been had with the Mainland since Thursday, and it is supposed that the 6-mile cable connecting Lopez and Fidalgo Islands has given out.

ALBION HOUSE.—Another of those successful auction sales was held at Albion House last evening. The attendance was very large and the bidding spirited.

The mail steamer, probably delayed by N.W. winds, had not arrived at the hour of our going to press last night.

CASHIER ASSIZES.—A Court will be held on the 17th August next.
Useful Summer Goods at extraordinary Low Prices at London House.

Colonial Education Education by the Colony for the Colony.

The following paper was read by Captain B.A. Wake before the Teachers' Convention, on the 5th inst.:—

How to master the religious difficulty is an important question wherever empty churches proclaim the policy or quarrelsome character of the piety around. The religious difficulty commenced with the fall of man. It is the difficulty we find in hiding ourselves from God's presence. In education undigested theology has under Satanic influence done the part of forbidden fruit and made an apple of discord of all theology, and with a mistaken view of a peaceable solution of the religious difficulty the legislature shuts up the Bible, unwittingly, no doubt, but to accommodate the understanding of a godless democracy. The word secular slides downwards to the brink of the bottomless pit. Until sounder wisdom prevails in the Councils our duty as teachers is to carry out the School Act without the Bible, and this is imperative till a better Act or a different interpretation releases us. Under existing circumstances for a teacher to do otherwise is to break the law. It is not easy to understand how the great political maxim of the greatest good to the greatest number accords with shutting up of the Word of God; but perhaps few things accord better with the evil designs of our spiritual adversary than the resignation of office by any honest teacher when the religious difficulty crops up against some of his own dogmas, making forbidden fruit of his favorite prayer. However unrighteous the decree it is nothing more than the lips that any human mandate can close. The breathings of the spirit may become all the purer for the flames kindled by discord and agony beyond the reach of human power.

It is true the discontinuance of a prayer and a chapter from the Bible at the opening and closing of schools has an unwholesome appearance; but up to the present time no authority has ventured to condemn the Lord's prayer, which asks for all we are forbidden to ask for in the words of the other prayer, and a prayer which, thank God, has so far prevailed over the religious difficulty may reasonably be looked to for giving a right tone to the most arduous as well as to the most sublime of the labors of our school teachers.

Let, then, the Lord's prayer be repeated by the whole school with a solemn pause till all is hushed but the beatings of the heart, and we may thus at the opening and closing of our school secure the great end of all prayer—the Divine blessing.

The high morality which the School Act looks for may only be inculcated in God's own way; but there is no bar to this in secular teaching. The Almighty may be shown to the simplest minds as the great centre of all work without the teacher straining at any such goats as the creeds and dogmas may assume the shape of. For all that law expends its force upon is in reality but the husk of such grain as the beautiful services of the Sabbath can scarcely fail to proclaim, where they are untainted by envy, hatred and malice and all the other evils from which they call for deliverance. A regiment or a ship may be kept in prime discipline without the articles of war pronouncing once a month death by the sentence of a court martial on any one who may have slept upon his watch or negligently performed the duty imposed on him. Education can have no aim higher than that of bringing the rising generation nearer to Heaven and, however far the penetration of this fact may appear beyond "the powers that be," let not us forget either that the powers that be are ordained by God or that all teaching has but a transient and mundane purpose unless it brings the Divine Spirit in a Christian child nearer to its Father in Heaven; in our labors are concealed pearls which angels alone can appraise.

Unfortunately the successes we aim at are sometimes very different. We are too apt to plume up a few bright intellects and to overlook our duties to the great mass of the dull and stupid, and there is many a blossom born to blush unseen, many a gem hidden under clods which the school teachers may turn up if they plough in the fall a surface that the vineyard is the Lord's, and not merely a debating ground for the trustees of the school who, however worthy of respect, are not everywhere incapable of hitting upon measures which incline in the wrong direction and take the wandering spirits of the school children further and further from Him whom all good mothers teach their children to call "Our Father." Education or anything else which puts the Almighty out of place or gives him any place out of the rotary system upon which all creation appears to be based is very apt to send us away whirling in a wrong direction—for there is no standing still on any part of the globe. Compulsory education, which pays no regard to this, is criminal in so far as it carries out by volume a process hazardous to the great end for which the Christian is born. There is a downward tendency in all forcing which makes it very difficult to drive our neighbors' children to school; but the difficulty would be an end even with parents of the most abandoned character if the real blessings of education were more clearly defined. To this end let education, and especially Colonial education, take higher ground than that upon which the pedagogues stand. Education was not the first object that God placed before woman eyes. Work was what man was bidden to do, and why should not education do something to enable the rising generation to cope against the evils which the disobedience of our first parents brought upon the world? Secular education is surely an opponent to the formation of good habits. It is good habits that are wanted—habits that may reclaim all that is lost in dawdling at the desk in too many cases. A radical change of system may be demanded for the accomplishment of so great and so desirable an end. Existing institutions that are working well it is wrong to meddle with; but they are not so abundant as to give any assurance that the Colony would not be greatly benefited by the industrial feature which has not only produced great results in this country, but in many parts of the United States. Without greatly disturbing the present elements an educational system might be applied to the requirements of the Colony which if it produced anything like the results it has under the observation of the writer could scarcely be purchased too highly. There are surely gentlemen in the Colony capable of organizing such a system and most gladly would the writer place their service what experience he has in the matter. A few years ago the difficulty of manning the British navy was immense; long after the days of press-gangs, when H.M.S. Queen was commissioned the writer had to pick up in the lowest haunts drunken fellows and take the chance of how they might turn out when sober. Not many years afterwards he saw at Hong Kong on board H.M.S. Queen Charlotte a number of fine young fellows who had been sent out from a training-ship under charge of one of their own body. These boys were much prized to fill the vacancies of seamen on board Her Majesty's ships. This removal of one of England's great difficulties owes much to Lord Northbrook's advocacy of a system analogous to what is now proposed which may be understood by a reference to his letter when secretary to the Admiralty.

Dear * * * I have read your letter with great interest. I am all for training-ships; but I fear the Navy estimates are finally settled and voted. If you will write to me in November next I may be able to do something to forward the plan.

Yours truly,
T. BARNES.

Amongst the advantages of the system is that of securing a more uniform attendance with the school teacher. It would reform the habits of the idle and prevent many from swelling that large and increasing army of loafers which receive recruits wherever large families abound—an army that requires constant victualing and does but little in warfare against the world, the flesh or the devil, because its soldiers know not how to fulfil the first decree of the Almighty.

The writer was afterwards engaged in organizing an industrial training establishment where 187 boys were trained, and although these boys attended school only on alternate days they were quite as advanced in their studies as the average of school boys, and in addition were useful hands and eagerly sought after by the employers of labor. A system such as was carried out on board the "Mars" training ship would be invaluable, and to accomplish its end it would be only necessary to begin by appending to all large schools an industrial department. This should be presided over by one of the trustees or some gentleman who might receive as recompense some portion of the fruits of the labour which the system is calculated to produce. Divide the school into two sections, each section to be half the days of the week under the schoolmaster, and the rest under indus-

trial training, i.e., employed under some workman, a farmer or an artisan, who will keep them occupied. The children's parents to have the option of their services; but who can keep the children employed, must furnish a statement of the occupation, the great object being to prevent idle habits. A record of each day's employment to be made at the end of each week.

Valuable.

The Voltaic Armadillo, Electrical Bands and Soles. Obsolete cases of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Feet, Paralysis and other affections of the Nervous System have yielded to this mild and constant but wonderful influence without the use of medicine.—LANGLEY & Co., Sole Agents for B. C.

The arrival of the Amelia Ross and Prince Rupert adds the largest stock of Pianos, Harmoniums, Organs and musical novelties to Messrs. Bagnall & Co.'s establishment ever imported. Amongst the celebrated makers on view are Alexander & Son's, Bord, Broadwood & Son-Boosey & Co., Collard & Collard, Christy & Etienne, Deban, Ivory & Co., Pelouet, Peltan & Co., Thibouville and others. Instruments at all prices and on easy terms.—Messrs. BAGNALL & Co., 19, Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Established 1863.

Pianos, Organs and Harmoniums tuned, repaired and regulated J. BAGNALL; 25 years experience. *dw

PIANOFORTES.—A few choice instruments by Chappell & Co. for sale very cheap for cash; or will be rented on moderate terms, the Pianofortes to become the hirer's own property after payment of a stipulated number of months' rent. The "Chappell" Pianofortes are unequalled for fine finish, elasticity of touch and brilliancy of tone, and possess in a marked degree the quality "Durability." Opportunity is now afforded parties requiring Pianofortes to obtain first-class instruments on most favorable terms. Also, for sale cheap one Alexandre Harmonium, seven stops.

A. B. GRAY & Co., Victoria, Sole Agents for B. C.

N.B.—Parties at a distance will, on application, be furnished with descriptive price lists. *

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Cool calls attention to the beautiful aluminum-lined vulcanite plates for upper and lower sets. The advantage of this work is that it is very thin, much stronger and lighter than the common plate usually worn; also, being a better conductor of heat and cold, it does not produce the irritation, something caused by rubber or nonconducting substances. I make these sets for \$35, something never done before, and guarantee my patrons that after once wearing one of them they will wear no other. The treatment of diseased teeth and fine operating I make a specialty. Teeth built up with pure gold to their natural contour; artificial crowns adjusted to roots in the best manner. Work of every description done anywhere I engage to do at the most reasonable prices. *

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! at the LONDON BAZAAR, Government street, corner Fort, 120 cases of Useful and Ornamental Goods have just been received ex Amelia Ross, comprising LARGE PLATE GLASS MANTLE MIRRORS, DRESSING and OTHER GLASSES ALL SIZES, DINNERS, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, RODGER'S TABLE CUTLERY, STONE FITTERS, GLASS TABLE DO. Also, an immense variety of Baskets of all kinds.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained at all respectable dealers throughout the Province.

Dr. Cool has removed to Fort street, opposite the Mechanics Literary Institute Building. *

Auction Sales

W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, Fireproof Brick Building, Yates St., VICTORIA.

Real Estate, Furniture and Goods of all Descriptions Sold at Reasonable Rates.

A few Private Homes to be sold. * CONSIGNMENTS of Merchandise of all kinds respectfully solicited. *j7

REAL ESTATE SALE.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell by Public Auction on

August the 10th,

That splendid property known as the Half-Van House, situated on the Esquimalt Road, comprising 2 acres of arable land well fenced, with three wells of the finest water on the premises. The Building is substantially built of Brick, with all necessary Outbuildings, &c. A first-class Brewery is attached with every article for Brewing; the Boiler has a capacity of 200 gallons at a Brewing. There is also a capital Skittle or Bowling Alley on the premises.

Satisfactory reasons will be given by the present owner or the undersigned for selling this very lucrative business.

The Title is from the Puget Sound Company, clear and undoubted. Parties wishing to view the premises can do so by application on the premises, or to the undersigned at any hour after 10 in the morning.

W. R. CLARKE & CO., Auctioneers. Victoria, B. C., July 10th, 1877. *j10

Charles F. Beaven, CARRIAGE BUILDER & PAINTER

MILLER'S NEW BUILDING, Corner of Government and Pandora Sts

Carriage for Hire.

W. G. BOWMAN'S CARRIAGE will be found from this date in front of his Livery Stable on Yates street.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURS, HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, AND CALFEKINS. L. & J. ROSCOWITZ, Wharf St.

Ships and Steamers.
FOR CASSIAR & SITKA MINES
Carrying the Northern Mails.
THE WELL-KNOWN FAST AND
favorite steamship
CALIFORNIA.
CAPTAIN THORN,
Connecting at Wrangell with the Steamer River
Steamer for Cassiar.
Having Superior Accommodations for Passengers,
will leave Victoria for Wrangell and Sitka on or about
Saturday, August 4th.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. P. GOODHUE, Agent,
Office at P. McQuade & Son's.
TO SHIPPERS AND IMPORTERS.

THE FAVORITE BARK
"HENRY BUCK,"
Will leave San Francisco for Victoria on or about the
first of August.
Importers will find this a first rate chance to have
their freight forwarded.
For further information apply to
J. P. GOODHUE, Agent,
Office at P. McQuade & Son's.
421 Sacramento St. San Francisco.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
From Quebec to Liverpool, Glasgow and
London, sailing every Saturday.
Cabin, \$70; Steerage, \$25; R turn
Tickets at Reduced Rates.

PERSONS WISHING TO SEND FOR THEIR
friends from England, Ireland or Scotland can
purchase Tickets good for one year at Lowest Rates.
GARESON, GREEN & CO.,
Agents, Victoria.
Office, Wells, Fargo & Co.

For Liverpool Direct.
THE FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN SHIP
CULTIVATOR.
1500 tons, now loading at Burrard Inlet, has room
specially made and ventilated for Salmon and Light
Freight.
Also—Good Accommodation for Passengers
For particulars apply to the undersigned at Burrard
Inlet or Victoria.
J. A. RAYMUR, Agent.
Victoria, B.C., 23d June, 1877.

NEITHER CAPTAIN MAIN NOR THE
Hudson's Bay Company will be responsible for
any debts contracted by the crew of the above ves-
sel. For the Hudson Bay Co.
WM. CHARLES.

OPPOSITION.
THE STEAMER
Glenora
Will leave New Westminster for Yale and Way Ports
on April 14th, and will make Regular Trips, leaving
New Westminster Wednesday and Saturday, and Yale
on Monday and Friday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GEO. ODIN, Captain.
Victoria, March 22, 1877.

NOTICE.
McALLISTER BROS.
BEG TO INFORM OWNERS &
Masters of Ships that the
POWERFUL STEAM-TUG
"Alexander"
Will be ready on or about the 15th May
To Tow Ships entering the Straits of Juan de Fuca,
and from any Port in British Columbia.
Ship masters will find it to their advantage to se-
cure this Tug, as she is one of the most powerful
vessels of the kind afloat, and well equipped with
Disconnecting Engines, which is a guarantee
of safety to ships in tow of her.
For terms apply on board at DICKSON, CAMPBELL
& CO'S Wharf.
Victoria, May 9th.

For Yale and Way Ports.
THE FAST AND FAVORITE
steamer
ROYAL CITY,
CAPT. JOHN IRVING,
Carrying H. M. Mail & Barnard's Express,
Leaves New Westminster for Yale and Way Ports on
Wednesday and Saturday, and returns from Yale to
New Westminster on Monday and Friday.
For Freight or Passage enquire on board.

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER
VICTORIA
Will commence running
Between Soda Creek and Quesnel
ON OR ABOUT MAY 10th.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION,
PARIS.
INTENDING EXHIBITORS
—WILL PLEASE—
Apply Immediately
—TO THE—
Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,
OTTAWA.

For Printed Forms of Application, General
Regulations for Canadian Exhibitors,
Classification,
and any other information desired,
A limited space only being available, applications
should be made at once, and not later than

THE 15TH JUNE NEXT.
No application can be received after that date.

New Supplies and Great
Bargains
ARE TO BE HAD AT THE
TERMINUS STORE,
QUESNELMOUTH.
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware,
Patent Medicines
Of the best qualities and in varieties. ALSO,
THE BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR,
BACON & BEANS
At prices to suit the times.
Strict attention paid to Storing and Forwarding of
Goods.
JAS. REID.

MR. HELMCKEN
MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE
in Victoria, between the hours of 9 and 12 in the
morning, and 6 in the evening.

Insurance.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Union Insurance Co.
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
ASSETS OVER \$1,000,000.
FOR INSURING MERCHANDISE, TREA-
sure, Commissions, Profits, &c.
Insurances Accepted under English
or San Francisco Conditions.
For Information, Rates of Premium, &c., apply to
STAHLSCHEIDT & WARD,
AGENTS.
WHARF STREET, Victoria.

Imperial Fire Insurance
COMPANY.
1 Old Broad Street and 16 Pall Mall,
LONDON,
Instituted, 1803.
FOR INSURING HOUSES AND OTHER
Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Marine, Fire,
turing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor or
Dock, and the Cargoes of such ships; also, Ships build-
ing or repairing, Barges or other Vessels, on navigable
rivers and canals, and Goods on board such vessels
throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign
Countries, from loss or damage by Fire.
Subscribed and Invested Capital—One Mil-
lion Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Risks Accepted at Current Rates of
Premium.
WELCH, RITHE & Co.,
Agents for British Columbia
and Washington Territory.

Victoria Municipal Pound
Bylaw.
WE, the Mayor and Councilors in Council con-
vened by virtue of the power and authority
vested in us by an Act entitled "The Victoria Munici-
pal Ordinance, 1867," and the "Victoria Municipal
Amendment Ordinance, 1869,"
Whereas, it is expedient for the good government
of the City of Victoria, that a City Pound be estab-
lished for the impounding of Swine, Goats, Horses,
Horned Cattle and Dogs found at large or straying
within the limits of the said city, and that such ani-
mals be declared a nuisance, and disposed of as such.
Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor and Councilors
of the said City of Victoria, as follows:
1. That a Public Pound shall be established by the
Mayor and Councilors of the said City of Victoria, for
the impounding of Swine, Goats, Horses, Horned Cattle
and Dogs, and that the Pound shall be situated at
such place as the Mayor and Councilors may think
proper, and the date and manner of their disposal,
and if sold, the name, address and addition of each
purchaser.
2. That from and after the passing of this Bylaw
all Swine, Goats, Horses, Bulls and Steers, and Dogs
found at large or straying in any public way, street,
thoroughfare or unenclosed land within the City
limits, shall be deemed a nuisance and may be dealt
with as hereinafter provided.
3. The Council may from time to time define the
limits by resolution duly passed within which Cows
may graze without being liable to be thereby im-
pounded.
4. All animals so found at large or straying as
aforesaid, may be taken by the Pound Keeper or his
Deputy or Deputies, who shall impound the same in
the City Pound.
5. A book shall be kept in which shall be entered,
with all due speed, a true and faithful record of the
number of the animals impounded, where they were
found at large or straying; also of the date of their
receipt, and the date and manner of their disposal;
and if sold, the name, address and addition of each
purchaser.
6. Every animal so impounded as aforesaid, shall
forthwith be advertised by notice in writing posted at
a conspicuous place on the Pound gate, and also at
the office of the Clerk of the said Municipal Council,
in which notice shall be stated, a reasonable de-
scription of the animals and the date and hour of the
impounding, and such notice shall be kept so posted
for the space of three days.
7. All animals impounded shall be properly housed
and shall be furnished with all necessary sustenance
until six hours after impounding.
8. A Fee not exceeding the sum of Two Dollars
may be levied or collected on or in respect of each
animal impounded, and a further reasonable sum for
the sustenance of such animal after such period of
six hours shall be levied or collected on or in respect
of each animal, and the sum of twenty-five cents, and in the
case of each Horse or Horned Cattle so impounded, the
sum of fifty cents per day, each day or part of a day
such animal shall be or continue to be impounded, may
be levied or collected thereon or in respect thereof,
in lieu and in satisfaction of all charges for the hous-
ing and sustenance thereof.
9. That in case any injury or damage be done by
any animals, which are hereby prohibited from run-
ning at large to any person or to any property, such
injury or damage, shall be deemed a nuisance, and shall
not be released until the amount of damage claimed
by the owner or occupier of the property damaged
shall be deposited with the Poundkeeper in addition
to the fees hereinafter provided.
10. In case the amount claimed for damage shall be
more than the owner of the animals impounded
thinks right, the amount of such damage shall be re-
ferred to the Mayor and Councilors of the said City,
who shall estimate the damage done, and the costs
of such valuation, not exceeding Three Dollars, shall
be paid by the losing party.
11. In case no dispute shall arise as to the amount
of damage, or in case the same is settled as aforesaid,
then the Poundkeeper is to pay over to the owner or
occupier of the property injured the amount in his
hand after deducting the fees hereby made payable.
12. The owner of any animal impounded may at
any time prior to the sale or other disposition there-
of, as hereinafter provided, have the same released
on payment to the Clerk of the Municipal Council of
the fines, charges and expenses chargeable thereon
under the authority of this Bylaw; or, in the case of
Dogs, the amount of the rate or tax payable thereon
for the current year when impounded, together with
the charges for the sustenance, as aforesaid.
13. On payment of the monies referred to in the
last preceding section of this Bylaw, an order in
writing for the discharge of the animal on account of
which the payment shall have been made, signed by
the Clerk of the said Municipal Council, shall be
given to the person making the payment, and on de-
livering such order to the Pound Keeper or one of his
Deputies, the animal therein referred to shall be re-
leased.
14. Every animal so impounded as aforesaid, which
shall not have been released within seven days from
the day on which it shall have been advertised as
aforesaid, may be offered for sale by Public Auction
at the place and time in further hereinafter appoint-
ed, and shall be sold to the highest bidder, who shall
thereupon become the absolute owner thereof, any
law to the contrary notwithstanding.
15. Public auctions for the sale of animals to be
sold under the authority of this Bylaw shall be
held at the City Pound on Wednesday and Saturday
in each week, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon,
at the place and time as the said Municipal Council,
by notice signed by the Clerk of the said Council
and posted in a conspicuous place on the Pound Gate,
and advertised in one of the daily news-
papers published and circulated in the said City, for
the space of one calendar month, shall from time to
time previously appoint; and no such animal shall
be sold except at such auction; and such sales shall
be conducted by the Pound Keeper, or his Deputy or
Deputies, or one of them, or such other person or
persons as the said Municipal Council shall from
time to time appoint.
16. The proceeds of every such sale as aforesaid
shall be applied as follows: In the first place, to pay
the Municipal Revenue in or towards paying, satisfying
and discharging the fines, charges, rates, taxes, sums
and expenses imposed or authorized to be levied or col-
lected under this Bylaw, and the balance of such
proceeds shall be carried to an account in the
Books of the said Municipal Council for use of
the owner of such animal, subject as herein men-
tioned.
17. All monies held by the said Municipal Council
for the use of the owner of any animal sold under
the authority of this Bylaw, shall be deemed to be
and shall be forfeited to the said Mayor and Council
if such person shall not establish his claim thereto
within six calendar months from the day on which
such animal shall have been impounded.
18. The payment of any money so authorized to be
levied or collected under the authority of this Bylaw,
and the release of any dogs which may be im-
pounded, shall not exempt or release the owner or
owners of such dog, from the payment of the penalty
imposed by either of the said Bylaws for raising the
Revenue aforesaid.
19. If any dog shall be offered for sale under this
Bylaw, by public auction, and be sold, such dog
shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as
the said Mayor, by writing under his hand, shall
direct.
20. If the money to arise on the sale of any animal
as aforesaid shall not be sufficient to satisfy the
amount which shall have been chargeable thereon,
or in the case of dogs, if any dog shall be destroyed
under the authority of this Bylaw, the amount due
to the Corporation of the said City in respect of the
animal which shall have been sold or destroyed shall
be deemed a penalty, and shall be recoverable
from the owner of the animal sold or destroyed, or
Section of the "Victoria Municipal Ordinance, 1867,"
and under the provisions of the "Victoria Municipal
Amendment Ordinance, 1869."
21. This Bylaw may be cited for all purposes as
the "Victoria City Pound Bylaw, 1877."
Passed by the Municipal Council this 5th day of
July, A.D. 1877.
M. V. T. DRAKE, Mayor.
Wm. LEIGH, Clerk of the Municipal Council.

WELCH, RITHE & Co.,
Agents for British Columbia
and Washington Territory.

Victoria Municipal Pound
Bylaw.
WE, the Mayor and Councilors in Council con-
vened by virtue of the power and authority
vested in us by an Act entitled "The Victoria Munici-
pal Ordinance, 1867," and the "Victoria Municipal
Amendment Ordinance, 1869,"
Whereas, it is expedient for the good government
of the City of Victoria, that a City Pound be estab-
lished for the impounding of Swine, Goats, Horses,
Horned Cattle and Dogs found at large or straying
within the limits of the said city, and that such ani-
mals be declared a nuisance, and disposed of as such.
Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor and Councilors
of the said City of Victoria, as follows:
1. That a Public Pound shall be established by the
Mayor and Councilors of the said City of Victoria, for
the impounding of Swine, Goats, Horses, Horned Cattle
and Dogs, and that the Pound shall be situated at
such place as the Mayor and Councilors may think
proper, and the date and manner of their disposal,
and if sold, the name, address and addition of each
purchaser.
2. That from and after the passing of this Bylaw
all Swine, Goats, Horses, Bulls and Steers, and Dogs
found at large or straying in any public way, street,
thoroughfare or unenclosed land within the City
limits, shall be deemed a nuisance and may be dealt
with as hereinafter provided.
3. The Council may from time to time define the
limits by resolution duly passed within which Cows
may graze without being liable to be thereby im-
pounded.
4. All animals so found at large or straying as
aforesaid, may be taken by the Pound Keeper or his
Deputy or Deputies, who shall impound the same in
the City Pound.
5. A book shall be kept in which shall be entered,
with all due speed, a true and faithful record of the
number of the animals impounded, where they were
found at large or straying; also of the date of their
receipt, and the date and manner of their disposal;
and if sold, the name, address and addition of each
purchaser.
6. Every animal so impounded as aforesaid, shall
forthwith be advertised by notice in writing posted at
a conspicuous place on the Pound gate, and also at
the office of the Clerk of the said Municipal Council,
in which notice shall be stated, a reasonable de-
scription of the animals and the date and hour of the
impounding, and such notice shall be kept so posted
for the space of three days.
7. All animals impounded shall be properly housed
and shall be furnished with all necessary sustenance
until six hours after impounding.
8. A Fee not exceeding the sum of Two Dollars
may be levied or collected on or in respect of each
animal impounded, and a further reasonable sum for
the sustenance of such animal after such period of
six hours shall be levied or collected on or in respect
of each animal, and the sum of twenty-five cents, and in the
case of each Horse or Horned Cattle so impounded, the
sum of fifty cents per day, each day or part of a day
such animal shall be or continue to be impounded, may
be levied or collected thereon or in respect thereof,
in lieu and in satisfaction of all charges for the hous-
ing and sustenance thereof.
9. That in case any injury or damage be done by
any animals, which are hereby prohibited from run-
ning at large to any person or to any property, such
injury or damage, shall be deemed a nuisance, and shall
not be released until the amount of damage claimed
by the owner or occupier of the property damaged
shall be deposited with the Poundkeeper in addition
to the fees hereinafter provided.
10. In case the amount claimed for damage shall be
more than the owner of the animals impounded
thinks right, the amount of such damage shall be re-
ferred to the Mayor and Councilors of the said City,
who shall estimate the damage done, and the costs
of such valuation, not exceeding Three Dollars, shall
be paid by the losing party.
11. In case no dispute shall arise as to the amount
of damage, or in case the same is settled as aforesaid,
then the Poundkeeper is to pay over to the owner or
occupier of the property injured the amount in his
hand after deducting the fees hereby made payable.
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any time prior to the sale or other disposition there-
of, as hereinafter provided, have the same released
on payment to the Clerk of the Municipal Council of
the fines, charges and expenses chargeable thereon
under the authority of this Bylaw; or, in the case of
Dogs, the amount of the rate or tax payable thereon
for the current year when impounded, together with
the charges for the sustenance, as aforesaid.
13. On payment of the monies referred to in the
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and posted in a conspicuous place on the Pound Gate,
and advertised in one of the daily news-
papers published and circulated in the said City, for
the space of one calendar month, shall from time to
time previously appoint; and no such animal shall
be sold except at such auction; and such sales shall
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New Advertisements.
Great Selling Off !!
THE WHOLE STOCK AT
LONDON HOUSE
TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Relinquishing Retail Business !!
The Sale to Commence on Monday, 4th June.
Goods will be Marked Down to such
Prices as will ensure a Speedy
Clearance.

TURNER, BEETON & TUNSTALL.

SEWING
MACHINES
ON EASY TERMS!
A. B. GRAY & CO.
Have just received a further large supply
of the
RAYMOND
SEWING MACHINES.
These lately received Machines have
Special Improvements!
THEY HAVE ALL THE
NEWEST FITTINGS,
ARE SILENT SEWERS,
ARE EASY TO RUN & LEARN
And do Every Kind of Work
Hundreds of them are in constant use
in the Province and every purchaser
is more than satisfied with the
"RAYMOND."

To increase sales A. B. GRAY & CO.
will now give purchasers the option of
making
PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.
No Interest Charged!
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
A "RAYMOND."

ALBION HOUSE,
GOVERNMENT ST.
June 10th, 1877.

FURNITURE
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
Carpets
And all kinds of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
Mansell & Holroyd's,
Corner of Yates and Douglas Street.
1877.

J. B. LOVELL,
GLENORA, CASSIAR,
Importer and General Dealer in
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
Storage, Forwarding and Commission.
REMOVAL
Mr. John Teague,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed his office to
Government Street, below Fort, opposite
the Hook & Ladder House.

J. SEHL,
WELLINGTON
COLLIERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED
to
Supply Cargoes of
WELLINGTON COAL
At Their Wharves,
DEPARTURE BAY
AS HERETOFORE.
DUNSMUIR, DIGGLE & COY.
DEPARTURE BAY, 7th June, 1877.

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DEPARTURE BAY, 7th June, 1877.

Hotels, Saloons, &c.
MOUNT NEWTON HOTEL.
A PLATFORM AND PIANO FOR THE
accommodation of private Picnic Parties will be
retained at the above Hotel.
Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers
Provided at short notice.
J. HENDERSON.
North Pacific Saloon,
CORNER YATES AND WHARF STS.
WM. MARSHALL
HAS OPENED THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE
and hopes his friends will give him a call and
see for themselves that he keeps the
Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Jy8

GLOBE INN.
GENTLEMEN WHO MAY VISIT ESQU-
imalt will find at the Globe Inn a
Card Left by Captain Hardy,
A personal of which will be greatly to their advantage.
THE BEST OF
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
To be had at the Inn, and a Road to the Confederation.
mh17 WM. M. SELLECK.

Pacific Telegraph Hotel,
STORE STREET, BETWEEN HERALD AND FISHER
Victoria, B. C.
Andrew Astrico, - - Proprietor

THE MOST COMMODIOUS AND CLEAN
Hotel in Victoria. It is conducted on the Euro-
pean principle. The table is supplied with the very
best market affords.
MEALS at all hours of the day. Private Dining
Rooms for Families.
CHARGES—Board and Lodging per Week, \$5 50 to
\$7 50; Board and Lodging per Day \$1. Single Meals
75 cents; Beds, 25 cents.
Taxes—Cash in advance.
Fire-proof Safe in the House.
mh18 Sm

COLONIAL HOTEL
TRANSFERRED TO THE
Driard House,
VIEW ST., VICTORIA.
First-Class Hotel and Restaurant.
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES.
Private Dining Rooms and Parlors.
BILLIARDS.

Nothing will be spared to render the guests as com-
fortable as any house on the Pacific Coast.
None but the very best (directly imported) Wine
Liquors and Cigars will be supplied.
L. S. LUCAS, Proprietor.
ANGEL HOTEL.
Langley St. Victoria, B. C.,
FRED. CARNE, - - - Proprietor

RATES OF CHARGES:
Board and Lodging per Week..... \$6 00
Board per Week..... 5 00
Board and Lodging per Day..... 1 00
Single Meals..... 75 cts
Beds..... 25 cts
A Fireproof Safe in the House.

ROCK BAY HOUSE
BETWEEN THE TWO BRIDGES,
ESQUIMALT ROAD.
IS ONE OF THE MOST COMFORTABLE
Wayside Houses in the Province; and being fur-
nished with the very best
ALMS, WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS
Is a favorite stopping-place for persons bound to
and from Victoria.
My friends are invited to give me a call.
ap30 Sm GUS. KOLF

Ld. Lowenberg,
Real Estate Agent.
Government St., near corner of Broughton
WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION
to selling, purchasing and leasing property; in
negotiating loans and transacting everything connected
with Real Estate business.
Maps of all the different Districts on the Island may
be seen at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing
homesteads, or making investments, will find on his
detailed maps, in his hands, the most reliable in-
formation as to the location of every acre of land.
Farming or Gardening Land in every District, some
of which affords rare chance for investment.
Money on bond and mortgage can be raised to suit
the demands.
Conveyances of every description done at reasonable
rates.

IMPROVED STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING IM-
ported the celebrated Stallion
"JOHN DUNCAN"
Begg to inform the public that he is prepared to
Serve Mares for the Season at \$25.
Should the mare not prove with foal she will be
entitled to be served again next season without
charge.
"John Duncan" is the finest Stallion ever im-
ported into British Columbia. His pedigree will be
found in the following card, which shows that he de-
scended in an unbroken line from the most distin-
guished ancestry. In his races this stallion was al-
ways entered by the name of "Mac," but his real
name is JOHN DUNCAN after the gentleman who raised
him. He can be seen any hour at the stables of the
undersigned.
S. BOWEN, Oak Bay.

EDUCATION.
Mc. was foaled on the 10th May, 1867, sired by
Sawyer's Colt, he by Stockbridge's, he by Vp-
mont-Black-Hawk, Stockbridge's Chief's dam by Sir
Charles, he by Durdock Messenger, he by Diomed,
son of Durdock, he dam by Messenger, he by imported
Messenger, he by Messenger, he dam by Turf, grand-
dam by Regulus, he by Starling, he by Fox. Dam of
the Sawyer Colt was San Jose Daniel by Easton's
David Hill, he by Belmont-Black-Hawk, her dam the
dame of Dashedaway, the celebrated two mile race,
Mc's dam was by General Taylor, out of a thorough
mare imported to the State from Missouri by Haskell,
Esq., General Taylor, by the famous Mors Horse,
he by imported